

## Hoover Explains Why Wheat Must Go to Our Allies

We Have No Right to Ask Them to Suffer More Than We, He Says

## Unused to Corn Grain

Crop Outlook Indicates Harvest of 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 Bushels

National Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover visited New York yesterday and explained in a speech before the United States Grain Corporation why United States soldiers and our Allies in Europe must be plentifully supplied with white flour bread, which is not even as nutritious as the war bread now served in this country.

"The question arises daily why the Allies cannot use more corn and leave us the wheat," said Mr. Hoover. "The superior value of wheat as breadstuff alone in its durability and its palatability, not at all in its nutrition. We have no right to ask more hardships of our allies than we do of ourselves."

"Beyond this, however, lies a long range of practical questions. The people of Europe are ignorant of the art of making corn bread. They have not cultivated a taste for corn products. They have little equipment for home baking. The life of cornmeal is very short and there is lack of corn mills in Europe. It is difficult to ship corn during the germinating period."

Mr. Hoover said the food administration had gone over the subject of grain shipments very carefully with representatives of our allies and that after close calculation of their needs it was found that the people of this country would have to provide a margin for export reflecting a reduction of about 16 per cent in their own wheat consumption. In this calculation it was taken for granted that our allies would be able to obtain from other sources substantial quantities of grain.

"Owing to shortage of shipping and the demands for more rapid transportation of soldiers," he continued, "the supplies for the Allies from more remote markets have been further curtailed and the demands on us have increased to the point where we are now sending abroad 60 per cent of our mill output."

"Our allies are doing their share, however, in food conservation. They have cut their whole cereal consumption by about 30 per cent, and they spare us ships for the transportation of more soldiers to the front."

Mr. Hoover said there were three possible measures to reduce consumption of wheat—rationing, allowing prices to rise to the point where consumption has to be reduced and voluntary reduction of consumption. He said that if commerce in wheat, with trading in futures, unstabilized prices and uncontrolled consumption had been allowed to take its course, with our allies buying the wheat from 30 to 50 per cent of our wheat supplies, flour would now be selling at from \$30 to \$50 a barrel, instead of from \$10 to \$15.50.

"I agree with some farmers," he continued, "that they would have received from \$5 to \$10 a bushel for wheat had it not been for the restraints imposed by the government. But I would say to these farmers that they would have been taking money not only from the blood of our soldiers and from the suffering of the poorer consumers, but every farmer would himself have paid fifty times over for the national damage that would have followed labor trouble."

Mr. Hoover said that the whole grain trade was so intact that it would resume its normal course overnight if the government found it advisable to withdraw control. He said that at present the crop outlook indicated a harvest of from 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the harvest of our allies looked most promising. The country look forward to an entirely different economic situation from that which confronted the country in 1917, he asserted.

Mr. Hoover discussed technical issues in grading and milling and marketing of wheat with the members of the United States Grain Corporation. J. H. Barnes, president of the corporation, presided. The conference will be continued to-day.

## Textile Makers Plan "Made in U. S." Drive

National Convention Here Will Discuss After-the-War Business Problems

The problem of spreading the sale of "made in U. S. A." textiles throughout the markets of the world will be discussed by the leaders of the industry, who are here for the Textile Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, when they gather at the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which opens for a three days session to-night.

Among the speakers who will address the convention are Secretary McAdoo and Lord Reading, the British Ambassador. A special exhibition has been arranged by M. D. C. Crawford, research associate of textiles at the American Museum of Natural History, to show the tremendous advance in the artistic quality of textiles that American has made in the last year.

"American goods must not only bear the label of 'Made in U. S. A.,'" said Mr. Crawford yesterday, "and express technical skill and honesty of our industry, but must also carry a message of art that is distinctly individual. In all European countries industries are already planning and organizing for the business that will come after the war. America cannot hold her place by merely copying ideas that are of European origin. We have passed the position in the industry in which we were clever and successful imitators and come to that time when we must definitely show a creative faculty of our own."

## Navy Abandons Hope For the Cyclops

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Having given up hope of the naval collier Cyclops turning up safely, the Navy Department to-day indicated that it will soon announce that the crew is dead and payment of the war risk insurance to their dependants will be ordered.

The Cyclops, which was overdue at an Atlantic port March 13, carried a crew of fifteen officers and 221 men and fifty-seven passengers, with a cargo of manganese. She was last reported at Barbados, in the West Indies.

## Spreckels Is Barred From Own Sugar Plant

Federal Officials Charge Nephew of Late Millionaire Is Enemy Alien

YONKERS, April 30.—Walter Spreckels, nephew of the late Claus Spreckels, millionaire sugar king, was forbidden to-day to enter the sugar factory of which he has been general manager for more than sixteen years. The action was taken by the local police at the instance of the United States authorities, on the grounds that Spreckels is an enemy alien.

The factory, the Federal Sugar Refining Company, is on the Yonkers waterfront, and in the alien enemy barred zone.

Immediately after being notified by the police to keep away from the factory, Spreckels left for New York City to meet with officials at the Manhattan general offices of the company.

According to the data held by the police here, Spreckels has lived in the United States for more than thirty years, but he failed to take out naturalization papers. He is a native of Germany. He has a magnificent home at 19 Cedar Street, this city, where he lives with his wife and family.

## Whitman Signs Measure to Curb Food Profiteers

State Commission Gets the Power to Regulate Retail Prices

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, April 30.—The Wagner bill to prevent profiteering was the most important of the sixty-six measures Governor Whitman signed to-day. It is aimed at retailers who have made a practice of mulcting consumers by forcing them to pay excessively high prices for the necessities of life. It authorizes the state food commission to enact rules, fixing the difference between the purchase and selling prices of foodstuffs. It does not apply to farmers and gardeners or associations formed by them.

The Governor signed one of the bills which Mayor Hylan protested against as constituting a legislative raid on the city treasury. It increases the salary of the special deputy excise commissioner of Queens from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Governor Whitman was considerate of Assemblyman E. A. Johnson, of New York, the first negro ever elected to the Legislature, signing two of his bills. One provides that no person shall be excluded from any employment or from any hospital supported or created by the state on the basis of race, color or creed. Violation is made a misdemeanor. The other bills appropriates \$5,000 for an additional public employment office to be established where the negro population is concentrated.

Other bills signed were those of Senator Walters, which would have the effect of increasing the number of election districts to accommodate the women voters.

Senator Stivers, providing funeral expenses for deceased members of the militia not exceeding \$100.

Senator Sage, creating a central supply committee for the state, consisting of state officials.

Assemblyman Machold, imposing a direct tax of 1.08 mills on a dollar to raise \$13,000,000 for sinking fund contributions.

Assemblyman Blakely, increasing the salaries of the sergeants at arms of the Senate and Assembly from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

Senator Gilchrist, appropriating \$3,000 for expenses of the New York Monument Commission.

Senator Whitney, establishing a bureau of venereal diseases in the State Health Department.

## French Labor Will Not Celebrate May Day

PARIS, April 30.—The Permanent Committee of the French Socialist party has issued a manifesto announcing that conjointly with the General Labor Federation it has been decided that no 1st of May demonstration shall be held this year, in view of the war situation. Adherents of the two organizations, however, are invited wherever possible to attend meetings organized by the Labor Federation, when the declarations adopted at the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference in London last February will be explained and commented upon.

The manifesto adds that while it is the duty of every Frenchman to defend his life and the integrity and independence of the country, which again are imperilled, that does not absolve Socialists from a second duty, that of obtaining from their government a solemn declaration against the policy of annexations and against secret negotiations likely to delay a just and lasting peace.

## Prussian Lower House Defeats Reform Delay

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—The Prussian lower house has had discussion on the motion of the Centrist member, Count Spee, in favor of adjourning the electoral reform bill until after peace has been declared, on the ground that the soldiers of every Frenchman to defend his life and the integrity and independence of the country, which again are imperilled, that does not absolve Socialists from a second duty, that of obtaining from their government a solemn declaration against the policy of annexations and against secret negotiations likely to delay a just and lasting peace.

Adolph Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, said that if the motion was adopted he would appeal to a duty which led to shouts of "Shame! Withdraw! Traitor!"

A very acrimonious debate ensued, and after a brief recess, Count Spee's motion was rejected, 333 to 60.

Count von Hertling, Imperial Chancellor, in the subsequent debate, said: "The proceedings might evoke doubt whether we shall reach an understanding, but they also show how strong the feeling of responsibility is on all sides. This affords me the hope that we will find a common road for the reconciling of divergent views in opinion."

Proceeding to analyze the bill and the various motions before the house, Count von Hertling remarked: "Plutocratic suffrage, which gauges political rights according to wealth, is to-day no longer possible in our nation. The government, therefore, cannot countenance plutocratic suffrage. Equal suffrage must be fundamentally adhered to. The promise given must be redeemed. In all modern states political and social life is being directed toward this goal. In many states equal suffrage already has gone far beyond what this bill proposes, and in the long run it is impossible for Prussia to escape this movement."

## Hearst Purchases "Chicago Herald" From James Keeley

New York Publisher Will Consolidate It With "The Examiner"

CHICAGO, April 30.—Notices were posted in the offices of "The Herald" and "The Examiner" this afternoon announcing that "The Herald" had been sold to the Illinois Printing and Publishing Company, which is the title chosen by William Randolph Hearst under which his papers are published in this state. Formal notices were also sent to other newspaper offices and the press associations stating that Arthur Brisbane would be the editor of "The Herald" and "The Examiner," and that James Keeley would go to Europe on a war mission and expected to be absent for three months.

Negotiations have been under way for about three months. There are intimations that the transfer was talked of as long ago as last July, and that a deal was nearly closed at that time. The most persistent rumor up to a week ago was that the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, had an option on "The Herald," and planned to put in Alexander Moore, of Pittsburgh, as the active representative. About a week ago the rumors that Hearst was dickering for "The Herald" became acute, and finally resulted in the closing of the transaction this afternoon.

Hearst arrived here to-day and the negotiations were speedily concluded under his direct supervision. By the move he obtains an Associated Press franchise in Chicago, something he has long desired. He also takes over the United Press franchise held by "The Herald." It is understood he will publish the merged paper from the Hearst building, where "The Examiner" is now located and sell "The Herald" plant.

Many Lose Positions

Many of the executive men of "The Herald" have already been snapped up by "The Tribune" and some of the Chicago evening papers and others are going to New York and other cities, but a large number of employees, men and women, many of whom have grown gray in the service of the paper through its various vicissitudes, are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Brisbane, it is learned, will spend three days a week in Chicago. He refused to give up his supervision of "The Washington Times," which he owns, and will pass the days a week on the train coming and going between Washington and Chicago.

"The Herald" has been very active in supporting the national administration in all war measures, and the public regrets that it is to fall out at this time. In the discussion around financial circles, there are estimates that "The Herald" has been losing at the rate of from \$250,000 to \$350,000 annually. It started four years ago debt free, and it is said it had \$1,000,000 cash as working capital in bank and more to draw upon. It was built up on the wreckage of the old "Record-Herald" and "Inter-Ocean." The latest deal leaves Chicago with only two morning papers for a population of 2,500,000.

There is no hint as to how much money was involved in to-day's transaction and the principals will not discuss it.

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"The Herald's" announcement of the transaction was as follows: "This amalgamation of two great newspapers, making for still greater efficiency in news and other departments, applies to both daily and Sunday editions.

"Consolidation, in line with modern business and newspaper development, offers opportunity for greater service to the public, simplifies the work of the newsdealer in his distribution, and concentrates the power of the business man in his announcements.

"The interests of 'The Examiner' property will be represented in the new editorial staff by Arthur Brisbane.

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## Drys Win in 4 of 5 Jersey Liquor Fights

Verona and Caldwell Results Are Surprises; Wets Win Former, Lose Latter

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 30.—Five New Jersey towns in this vicinity, including this village, voted on the liquor question to-day, with the result that four will be dry in the future and only one, Verona, will continue to grant licenses for the sale of liquor. The vote in Verona was a surprise, as it was generally believed the village would go dry.

At the same time Caldwell, N. J., which was expected to vote wet, reversed the predictions and moved into the dry column by a majority of three votes. The election there was the most exciting held in any of the villages.

Up to a late hour it was conceded that the wets had carried the town. Several New York commuters who arrive each day on the 6:35 p. m. train, however, were known to be in favor of no license, and several women volunteered to meet the train in their automobiles and rush the men to the polls before they closed. They did, and the result was as indicated.

In Montclair the drys carried the town by thirty votes. A contest is predicted, however, and the final decision will not be known definitely until the soldier vote, of which there are more than 400 to be cast, has been tallied.

Maplewood Township went dry by a heavy vote, and as a result four places now selling liquor will lose their licenses. Only about 60 per cent of the total vote went to the polls.

The result of the elections make four of the nine towns in the West Essex section dry. All the towns which have voted down the liquor interests are residential, and, except at Caldwell, little effort was made by the wets to carry them.

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